BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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WEEKLY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

REMARKS OF MR. WARREN,

OF BEAUFORT,

Upon the Resolutions of the Majority of the Joint Select Committee in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the Senate of North-Carolina, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

MR. SPEAKER: I feel great embarrassment in undertaking to discuss the subject of these resolutions before this body. It has been fully discussed by some of the ablest statesmen and lawyers of the country, and their arguments are before us. I can scarcely hope to present the question in any new light, yet, as the organ of the committee, I feel called upon, as far as I may be able, to vindicate and sustain the resolutions.

I feel embarrassed also because of the great latitude of debate in which the Senator from New-Hanover (Mr. Hall) has thought proper to indulge. He has circumnavigated the globe in search of topics which he chooses to say are germain to the subject. He has regretted the introduction of the resolutions because, in his opinion, they have a tendency to revive party feeling and distract and divide us, and has referred to the condition of parties in this State at the beginning of this revolution. He has also discussed the subject of slavery, the Wilmot Proviso and the manifold encroachments of the North upon the South, and has not omitted the question of the genealogy of different portions of the American people, and the comparative purity of Northern and Southern blood. I should be glad to know what any or all of these things have to do with the subject before us? They belong in no way to this occasion, and I will only say, in general terms, that if any party feeling shall be aroused here, the Senator is responsible for it. He has, in the very beginning of the debate, uttered the rallying cry of party, and in the course of a long speech has only briefly touched the propositions we are considering. But I shall not follow him in his rambles. The resolutions involve nothing but dry questions of constitutional law and the question of the necessity for the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to these I shall confine myself.

Upon the question of the necessity for the act of Congress I shall say but little. The reasons which induced Congress to pass the act were communicated to that body in secret session. We do not yet know what they were. The Vice President (Mr. Stephens) intimates that the law was intended mainly to operate upon North-Carolina, and we have much reason to believe this to be true, from what we have learned of an interview between the President and the North Carolina delegation in Congress, near the close of the last session. There is reason to believe it also from the avowal of the Senator from New Hanover, who uses the Governor as authority, that there is wide-spread disaffection in this State; although the Governor simply says that there is some disaffection here, but only to Mr. Davis's administration. And it is stated by a member of Congress, that Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, recently declared that four reasons were assigned at the time, for passing the act.—First, because (as the law stood) negro testimony could not be used against treasonable persons; second, that it was to prevent the assembling of a Convention in North-Carolina; third, that when a man was conscripted there might be no chance for him to get out of the army; fourth, to prevent the discharge of persons arrested as spies. The first is too abominable for comment; but it will be observed that only one of these reasons applies particularly to North-Carolina, and if the blow was aimed especially at her, it struck also Mississippi and Georgia, both of which States have passed resolutions condemning the legislation of Congress. They felt, as I trust we feel, that it strikes at the civil liberties of all the people of the Confederacy. But whatever may have been the reasons given by the President for the suspension, it is fair to presume that they were general, in favor of some act, not particular, in favor of the present act—that they went to show the necessity for suspending the writ according to the constitution, not the necessity for an unconstitutional enactment. And at all events they failed to satisfy any of our present representatives in Congress, except Mr. Gaither.

The act is a most extraordinary one. It would seem from the preamble that we are to be treated to a little constitutional legislation. Congress has power to suspend the privilege of the writ "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and Congress is the sole judge of the occasion for exercising the power. There is an invasion; Congress has decided that the suspension is necessary for the public safety, and Congress has itself suspended the writ without undertaking to delegate authority to do so. All this the preamble very carefully recites together with the fact that the President requested the passage of the act. Now, sir, the Senator from New-Hanover says in his minority report: "Nor does he accept as true, facts stated in the resolutions. He denies the repeated and manifest infractions of the constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and has yet to be pointed to a single instance." Yet it so happens that Congress, on two occasions, passed acts by which they expressly delegated to the President the authority to suspend the writ whenever in his judgment the same might be necessary. There have been, then, "repeated and manifest infractions," and it is significant that the preamble of this act contains a clear declaration that the two previous acts of the same Congress on the same subject were unconstitutional. A death-bed repentance is better than none; and it is a peculiar consolation to know that in one of the latest acts of its existence, Congress seemed to have had "compunctious visitings," and to be inclined for a moment to regard the obligations of the constitution.

The preamble is carefully drawn, and so far as it asserts a correct constitutional principle, is to be admired. It is shrewdly drawn also, and was probably intended to convey to the people the idea that the entire government, so far as it has yet been organized, concurred in the necessity for the act. It is plainly to be inferred, however, that Congress saw the exigency with the President's eyes.

Now, sir, with respect to the act, it is, in its general import, an alarming declaration that there are, among the citizens of the Confederate States, traitors, conspirators, plotting to overthrow the government, to defeat its military operations, to assist the enemy, and even to excite servile insurrections, spies, emissaries of the enemy and others, and that these criminals are too numerous or too formidable to be dealt with in the ordinary way by the civil tribunals. I will not dwell on this intense flattery of the patriotism and unanimity of the people. The compliment is aggravated, if that be possible, by the fact that everybody is now entitled to consider himself "suspected of being suspicious," since Congress has locked up in its own breast those "conditions of public danger" which were made known to it by the President—not foreseen by itself—and which made the act "a measure proper for the public defence."

But the fruit of constitutional legislation, promised in the preamble, turns to bitter ashes in the act. The constitution declares: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized." Again: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Now the act only requires an "order" of the President, or of the Secretary of War or General commanding the trans-Mississippi Department, acting under his authority, for the arrest of any citizen of the country. There is no responsible accuser, no oath, no warrant. Upon the bare suggestion of any of the enumerated offences the person arrested is imprisoned for an indefinite period; and although by the well settled law of the land, the State courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Confederate courts in cases of unlawful imprisonment by Confederate authority, no State can protect its own citizens by its own writ. It is superfluous to say that the "orders" or *lettres de cachet* of the President are not "due process of law" under an American constitution.

"To make imprisonment lawful it must either be by process from the courts of judicature, or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison; which warrant must be in writing, under the hand and seal of the magistrate, and express the causes of the commitment, in order to be examined into, if necessary, upon a *habeas corpus*. If there be no cause expressed, the goaler is not bound to detain the prisoner; for the law judges in this respect, saith Sir Edward Coke, like Festus the Roman Governor, "that it is unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not to signify withal the crimes alleged." (Bl. Com., Vol. 1, p. 137.)

This is what was understood to be "due process of law" in England and in America at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, and the phrase is used with this meaning in that instrument. So the act does not stop at a suspension of the writ, the object of which is to keep a party in custody, but it abolishes the preliminary proceedings without which no arrest can be legally made. It dispenses with the "due process of law" required by the constitution, overrides that instrument, and delegates irresponsible, unlimited, arbitrary power. What a field for spies, informers and parasites—for the indulgence of private malice and political animosity! What an encouragement to the higher order of villainies, as well as to the contemptible vices which spring from the habit of attending to other people's business! It would be puerile to suggest that the power will not probably be abused. Any exercise of the power to arrest by "order" is an abuse of itself. And in revolutionary times the rule is, not that all the power conferred on the Executive head is not used, but that more is used than is conferred. Are the Confederate States the happy exception?

But sir, the Senator from New Hanover, anticipating the argument, contends that the power to suspend the writ carries with it, *ex necessitate*, the power to suspend the personal rights guaranteed in other parts of the constitution. I have known the Senator for a long time and have great respect for him; and I greatly admire his frankness and candor, while I confess to but little admiration for his logic or his sentiments. Pray, sir, in what school of political philosophy was the Senator taught?—Surely not in the States rights school; and it is certain that no old federalist or consolidationist ever proclaimed so outrageous a doctrine. What lawyer has ever before declared that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, impliedly given and surrounded with restrictions, carries with it the power to annul or suspend express prohibitions contained in other parts of the instrument? Sir, it is far more odious than the doctrine, a high federal one, that Congress can do everything not prohibited to it by the constitution, for it declares that Congress can do that which it is expressly forbidden to do. Besides, the Senator is aware that these guarantees which the act would sweep away, were incorporated into the constitution, by amendment, after the adoption of the original instrument, and he knows, as a lawyer, that by a well known rule of construction, if there be any conflict between the amendments and provisions of the original charter, the latter must give way. But there is no conflict or inconsistency, and they all stand harmoniously together in the Confederate constitution. The truth is the Senator has candidly put the question upon the only ground which he can put it, and has been compelled to appeal throughout his argument, to a higher law than the constitution. He boldly declares that in time of great public peril, when the existence of the nation is endangered, Congress can disregard any and all of the provisions of the organic law of the land, which it has sworn to support and maintain both in sunshine and in storm. He also declares that the safeguards of personal liberty, which we have copied from *Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights, were only meant to apply to a nation at peace with foreign powers, and in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility, and this argument is, therefore, Congress can dispense with them all. Can there be a more astounding assertion, sir, than that this constitution, adopted in the opening morn of the most gigantic struggle the world has ever witnessed, was not intended for war as well as for peace? The very extravagance of these propositions makes them unanswerable.

Again, sir, in his extremity, the Senator seeks authority for this suspension in the action of the colonial Congress during the revolution, and in the fact that the British Parliament has several times suspended the writ, and sometimes without a sufficient regard for the provisions of *Magna Charta*. But the Senator seems not to have adverted to the fact that it was many years before the adoption of the federal constitution, and some years prior to the adoption of the articles of confederation, that Congress conferred upon General Washington extraordinary powers. He has failed also to remember that it is the theory of the English constitution and of the common law, that Parliament is omnipotent, and has the power to dispense with or repeal the many guarantees with which the wisdom of Englishmen has protected the liberties of the people against the usurpations of the crown. Yet the Senator's argument is, that because the Parliament has this power, the Congress of the Confederate States, owing its existence to a written constitution, and capable of exercising only the power expressly delegated to it, and those resulting by necessary implications from the delegated power, possesses the same unlimited authority, and can in fact repeal the irrepealable law of the land. This, sir, is his logic, and I do not admire it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think this a sound proposition: The only constitutional purpose for which Congress can pass an act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, is to continue in custody persons charged with offences against the criminal laws of the Confederate government. That is, duly charged with offences known to the laws. And these of fences must be such as endanger the public safety. This must be so from general reasoning, for the restriction is to cases of rebellion or invasion *when the public safety may require it*, and the public safety cannot require it unless it is imperilled.—This view is sustained, *in totidem verbis*, by authority: "The power of suspension is, by fair construction, limited *also* to offences endangering the public safety." (Hurd, 132.) Some of the offences enumerated in the act* are known to the criminal code of the government, some to the military law, and some to no law at all. Of the first class are treason and conspiracy. Treason, however, is not a bailable offence, and there is no necessity for the suspension of the writ to keep traitors in custody. But what of a spy? If he belong to either army he is amenable only to the military law. If he be a citizen of the Confederate States, unconnected with the army and in the service of the enemy as a spy, he is simply a traitor. So of desertion: it is purely a military offence, and no writ of *habeas corpus* can take a deserter out of the hands of the military. Why then enumerate these cases? Are these military offences, which the existence of the privilege of the writ in no way affects, made to do duty by contributing to those mysterious "conditions of public danger," without some intimation of which it was thought the law would not be very acceptable to the people? Trading with the enemy is prohibited by a statute; but if it endanger the public safety at all, it has done so from the beginning of the war; and if the act has ever been enforced, it has only been against petty offenders. It is the common experience.—The thief who steals a million escapes, while the insignificant rogue who purloins a plug of tobacco is sure of an acquaintance with the whipping post. Was it necessary to suspend the writ to enforce the law? But what statute has created the offence of attempting to avoid military service and defined it to be an attempt on the part of persons, who have never been in the service, to keep out of the service by applying to the courts? And here let me say, sir, that the act we are considering creates no offence. Its language is, that when persons shall be arrested by order of the President, &c., "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended in the following *cases*, &c." The word offences is not used, and it is clear there is no offence under the act which was not made an offence by other and independent statutes. Is it not singular then, there being no other act upon the subject, that it should be regarded as criminal to apply to a judicial tribunal for a remedy? And is the public safety involved in the answer to this question? Again, what statute has created and defined the offence of "holding intercourse with the enemy without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States?" or that of "advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause?" And if these offences were now newly created by this act, can any man say what does or does not constitute them? The Mayor of Richmond not long ago advised a party, brought before him upon some vague charge of conspiracy, never to say "yes" again as long as he lived. What part of speech may not be guilty under this act? I affirm, sir, that no greater latitude of discretion was ever given to a dictator or exercised by imperial power, than is here given to the Chief Magistrate of what it was fashionable a short time ago to call a league of republican States.

I said awhile ago, Mr. Speaker, that no State can protect its own citizens by its own writ. If the writ is issued, the officer making the arrest and having custody of the party, returns under oath that he holds him by "order" for some one of the causes mentioned in the act, the only oath that is made, and not at all a difficult one; and this is declared to be a sufficient return. Thus, the party is held by him, perhaps out of the State (beyond seas) and out of the reach of the process of our courts, until he is turned over, not to a judicial tribunal for examination or trial, but to a commissioner, a military satrap or a parasite in civil life, without judicial authority, appointed by the President alone and dependent on his will, and it is thus that the departments of power are confounded, and that another provision of the Constitution is suspended, which guarantees to the accused a speedy and impartial trial by jury in the State and district wherein the crime shall been committed.

But perhaps, sir, the character of this act may be best illustrated by comparison and contrast.—The Senate of the United States in 1807, when some of the ablest statesmen and lawyers of the time belonged to that body, passed the bill which I am about to cite, and which was almost unanimously rejected by the House of Representatives:

"That in all cases where any person or persons charged on oath with treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States, have been or shall be arrested or imprisoned by virtue of any warrant or authority of the President of the United States, or from the Chief Executive Magistrate of any State or territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the United States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended," &c.

Mr. Brown, of Caswell, with leave, stated that it was *then* declared that the act of 1807 proposed to substitute the will of President Jefferson for the law of the land, and, as the Senator said, the House of Representatives did almost unanimously reject it.

Mr. Warren resuming: I am obliged to the Senator. I was not aware of that historical fact, but I recollect that Mr. Jefferson is stated to have said about that time that he was in favor of the eternal, unremitting force of the *habeas corpus* laws.

But I desire to call attention to some of the features of this bill which show an almost cotemporaneous construction of this provision of the constitution in relation to the suspension of the writ, and which sustains me in my view of the present act. "Charged on oath." The bill was evidently framed in view of that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." "With treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor." These are terms designating offences which, by reference to the laws, are made certain. Thus no man could be arrested unless duly charged with a specific offence against the government, previously declared and defined by law and understood by the people. "Endangering the peace, safety and neutrality of the United States." To sum it up, the writ was to be suspended only as to persons *lawfully charged with crimes affecting the public safety*.

Sir, I do not refer to this bill to recommend it as a model for imitation, but for the purpose of showing how little there is in the present law which can be commended or sustained; how grossly it violates all principle; how far it places the servant of the people *under* the constitution *above* the constitution, and above the once proud sovereignty of the States; and how completely it makes that servant the arbiter of the liberties, if not of the lives, of his countrymen.

The people deserve great credit for demeaning themselves, and it is to be expected and desired that they will still continue to demean themselves, so as not to become obnoxious to this most obnoxious law. The "ills we have" are sufficient, and perhaps (though I do not believe it) the ultimate liberties of this country may not suffer by being held for a time in abeyance. But the history of this revolution will, some day, be honestly written, and as the Senator from New Hanover has predicted its verdict, I will venture the assertion that, unless there be reason to repent of two centuries of Anglo-American freedom, its inexorable judgment will consign all such acts and their authors, (I will not say advocates,) to an unenviable renown.

To the third resolution I do not think there can be any valid objection. What we mean by liberty in this country is, not license, not freedom from legal restraints, but freedom regulated by law, and defined, protected and restricted by written constitutions. This is American liberty.

If I felt disposed to discuss the fourth resolution, I have detained the Senate too long to do so. But I am not disposed, and while it is properly embraced in the report of the committee, having been discussed in the same connection by the Governor, I shall neither enter into the details of what is called the military bill, nor into the question of its constitutionality. The resolution is simply intended to declare the effect of, and protest against the general, unlimited claim of power on the part of Congress which is contained in the first section of the act.

I am not permitted, Mr. Speaker, to entertain the hope that these resolutions will have any effect upon Congress. From what I see to-day in the public prints, I believe that that body is prepared to disregard the solemn protests of sovereign States in matters vital to their interests, their liberties and their repose. Yet it is not the less, but still the more our duty to add *our* solemn remonstrance.—If it accomplishes nothing more, it will at least show to the people of North-Carolina, and to the world, and to those who shall come after us, that we still have some regard for the constitution under which we live; that we yet have some recollection and love of our former freedom; and that we have the spirit and the manliness to condemn, if we do not resist, the encroachments of despotism.

*I omitted to refer, as I intended to do in this connection, to the language of the *habeas corpus* act of Charles II, or to the opinion of the twelve judges in England, who, in answer to a question propounded by the House of Lords, held that the writ of *habeas corpus* extended only to cases of imprisonment or restraint for criminal or supposed criminal matters. (Kent. vol. 2, p 31, note.)

RALEIGH, N. C., June 11th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: In the statement of the gallant conduct of Thomas Riley in the *Confederate* of the 10th instant, is an error which you will oblige me very much by correcting it in your next issue. It is this: "Riley has killed seven of the bluebellies exclusive of those he wounded." It should have been eleven (13) instead of seven. During my time in the Petersburg Hospital, the citizens of that place held a meeting to furnish me with two silver medals and a gold legion of honor which was to be a three pronged staff to be worn on the right breast between the two silver medals, (total value $7,000,) which I declined receiving because I did not belong to a Virginia regiment. I thanked them kindly for their rich rewards and told them if North Carolina furnished me with medals I would wear them.

Before closing allow me to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the ladies of Petersburg for their kindness during my stay in that place. I am now in Raleigh (new Hospital) and I hope that I will soon be well.

I arrived here on last Monday morning. I omitted to state the cause of my being in the Hospital on the day above mentioned; retreating back to my command, I was knocked down by the explosion of a shell which caused me to lose a great deal of blood, when I was sent to Petersburg Hospital. In a few days I was then transferred to this place. I hope that I will soon be able to return to my command in order that I may give the Bluebellies another trial.

THOS RILEY, Co. H, 31st N. C. T.

ROBBERIES GOING ON.—There have been a number of thefts committed in this City recently. The Christian *Advocate* says:

The rogues have been about for some time in this city, stealing every thing they could lay their hands on. We have a paid police and yet no rogue has been detected. Mr. Towles one of our city auctioneers has suffered by them—widows have had their meat stolen, &c. To cap the climax, on Friday night last, the smoke house of Rev. Dr. Deems was broken open and fifteen pieces of bacon stolen. We suppose they nearly swept all. Now the wretch who would steal from a preacher at a time like this, deserves to be shot without benefit of clergy. We have so far escaped for the reason we suppose, that the rogues know that we can't afford to keep much bacon on hand, these times.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&wtd.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

To the Voters of Wayne County.—In response to the solicitations of numerous friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. DAVID McKINNIE.

June 4-6t

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864. NO. 183.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENCING on Tuesday June 21st, all the School Fixtures, Household and Kitchen Furniture of Edgeworth Female Seminary, consisting in part of NINE PIANOS, (some of them choice instruments,) Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Table Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves. Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Maps and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day specified unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furniture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.

June 13-d1w* MORSHEAD & STERLING.

$600 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 20 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia. May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 46th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. P. HUTCHINS,
June 11 1w Trustee.

Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, June 10, 1864

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTfully requested to meet at the Court House on Monday night at 8 o'clock. The attendance of all citizens is earnestly desired. WM. H. HARRISON,

June 11-2t Mayor.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized." [Part of Constitution of Confederacy.

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or in any manner deprived of his liberty or property but by the law of the land." [Another Section of Bill of Rights.

WATCH FOR THE FIGURE MARKED.

In order that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper may not be troubled to write a letter, we shall hereafter make a figure mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the figure mark and send on money to renew in time.

Lincoln to be Beaten Sixteen.

Shoddy has triumphed in Baltimore and shoddy will triumph at the ballot box throughout the Northern States next November. The Republicans have nominated Lincoln and Andy Johnston, the former for President and the latter for Vice President, and their election in November is sure to follow; and so those of our people who think that we can only have peace when the Democrats of the North get in power may prepare for about five years more of war. The Democrats and other anti-abolitionists of the North might have beaten Lincoln in 1860, but they cannot do it now. He has the purse and the sword, and with them will carry the ballot box.

Public Sentiment.

Extract of a letter dated

MARSHVILLE, Mecklenburg Co., June 9.

"We are all right here for W. W. Holden and expect to remain so if Gov. Vance is still 'talking his soft nonsense.' But it won't all pay."

Extract of a letter dated

PROVIDENCE MILLS, Cabarrus Co., June 8.

"Just hold the Yanceite Destructives at what they are and there is no danger. He can't lie out of his Wilkesboro' speech."

Extract of a letter dated

PROVIDENCE, Franklin Co., June 8.

"Things are going very well here for W. W. Holden. There is several of my neighbors that are talking the *Confederate* that will vote for Mr. Holden."

Extract of a letter dated

HENDERSONVILLE, Henderson Co., June 2

"I have had a talk with several of the 29th N. C. Regiment. I asked them if they were all going to vote for Vance. In reply they said no; perhaps some of the officers would vote for Vance but none of the privates would. The *Conservative* newspaper is flooding the country with Vance documents."

Extract from a letter dated

ALBEMARLE, Stanly Co., June 6.

"I like the *Progress* much better than the *Observer*. I think I get some truth in your paper. I found it to tell the truth as to Leach's election, and if W. W. Holden beats Vance, as I hope he will, I for one shall rejoice. I voted for Gov. Vance two years ago but will never do it again. I think old Stanly county will give W. W. Holden two-thirds of her votes if not more. Nearly all the women and children are for Holden and we all pleading for Holden."

Extract from a letter dated

DALLAS, Gaston County, June 1.

"I am glad you occupy the position you do, as are all other true Conservatives. All Gov. Vance's old friends in this county have forsaken him, because he first forsook them, and are now for Holden. I do hope Holden will not decline running under any circumstances whatever. He is sure to be elected by a large majority—say between 30,000 and 40,000.—Gaston is all right, and will vote right in August."

GOV. VANCE IN CHARLOTTE.—Our gallant townsman, J. L. Morehead, Esq., had the honor of entertaining the Governor and suite while in this place.—We learn that the Governor's son, "chip of the old block," about nine year of age, accompanies his father.—*Char. Bulletin.*

So Gov. Vance carries a travelling suite with him. This travelling suite consists, we suppose, of one or more of the "Shade Aids" who are now drawing forage, fuel, commutation for rent, &c., all to be paid for by the State, for services they are not performing. Mothers, sisters, wives and aged fathers cannot go to Richmond or Petersburg to look after their maimed and mutilated loved ones, because all the railroad transportation facilities are required to do the work of the government, but Gov. Vance can have special trains for himself and "suite" and excursion schedules are gotten up for the special accommodation of his admirers who want to hear him speak. We beg the people to remember these things and vote for a man, in August, who refuses to harangue them at a time like this for their votes. Mr. Holden's principles are well known and his Conservatism and advocacy of an honorable peace are above suspicion, and he is content that the people of the State decide between him and Gov. Vance without going out to harangue them.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina will meet at the Court Room, in the Capitol, this morning. We believe the constitutionality of the Act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and probably of other laws of Congress, are to be discussed before the body.

A miserable humbug is going the rounds of the press headed "An Incident of the Siege of Charleston." It is credited to the *Charleston Mercury*, and tells a long story about Miss Anna Pickens, daughter of Ex-Governor Pickens, being killed by a shell, and all that.—The thing is of Yankee manufacture. It never occurred in Charleston, and never appeared in any paper of that city.—*Wil. Journal.*

We are glad to see this statement and trust that it is to be relied on. We published the statement alluded to, credited to the *Mercury*, and found it in the Meridian *Clarion*, from which paper we took it. We are glad to see the assertion that it is all a hoax.

Among the deaths recorded in the *Washington Chronicle* of the 2d are Charles Carter, company H, 30th N. C., William L. Smith, company I, 5th N. C.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

PARTICULARS OF THE RAIDING EXPEDITION TO CAPTURE [illegible]

Yesterday morning at [illegible] o'clock our pickets were driven in on the Jerusalem Plank road, coming into Petersburg, from a southerly direction. On the two first named roads, the enemy appeared in considerable numbers, as early as seven o'clock, and brisk skirmishing was kept up for some time. At eight o'clock the Courthouse and engine bells were rung, to which the citizens responded with their usual alacrity, and manifested every disposition to defend their homes and firesides.

In the meantime the enemy's gunboats ascended the Appomattox river, and opened a furious fire on Fort Clifton, and at various other points along the river, for the obvious purpose of occupying the attention of our troops in Chesterfield.

At nine o'clock our pickets on the Jerusalem Plank Road were driven in, and, before ten, the enemy showed himself in overwhelming numbers, filling the road and the woods on both sides. Our breastworks here extended from the residence of Timothy Rives, Esq., on the left to and across the road, and beyond the house of Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, on the right.—The enemy manœuvred for a while, thinking probably that our raw troops would abandon their position without a fight. But never were the Yankee invaders more mistaken. Our men were made of sterner stuff, and, inspired by the cool determination of their leaders, Gen. Colston and Col. F. H. Archer, maintained their ground like veterans. Finally, the enemy ordered a charge, and came down to our breastworks with a yell, their drawn sabres flashing in the sunlight. When within forty paces of the fortifications, the order to fire was given, and the Yankees recoiled and fell back. A prisoner taken, subsequently, states that in this charge the notorious Spears led, and that they had forty wounded and two killed.—This charge was repeated twice, but with like results, when the enemy resorted to the flanking process, which, by reason of his overwhelming numbers, he was enabled to do with much ease. A short time afterwards a regiment came around Rives' house on our left, another appeared on our right, and a large body came down in front. We had but 170 men all told, and it was impossible with this number to guard centre, right and left, along a length of three quarters of a mile or more. The order was given to retreat, and in a few minutes the enemy had possession of our works, our camp, and were in full pursuit of our men. Couriers had been dispatched for reinforcements, but they did not come up in time to save our fortifications, and many of Petersburg's best and most gallant sons, who fell in the affray, some killed and others wounded.

The enemy came on in double column, with sabres drawn, until they reached the hill opposite the Water Works, where they planted a cannon for the purpose of shelling the city. They then started down the hill, and their advance column actually took possession of a bridge which crosses Powell's Run at the foot of the Water Works Hill.

They were almost in Petersburg—could see its spires and steeples, and many of the houses on our suburban limits—but again that Divine arm which has been so often outstretched in our behalf was bared, and our city was saved from the tread of the ruthless invader. Just at this opportune moment Graham's battery reached the Reservoir Hill, unlimbered in an instant, and, with a precision and rapidity which we have heard spoken of as being almost without precedent, threw into the ranks of the enemy a shower of shell. The missiles of death coming so unexpectedly to the foe, he at first seemed overwhelmed with surprise and halted, neither advancing nor retreating. But a minute or two later, another branch of our service made its appearance, which quickly determined the enemy as to the best course for him to pursue. Dearing's cavalry brigade quickly dismounted, and, descending the hill with a yell, charged upon the enemy in beautiful style. This was more than they expected (since they had encountered but a few militia in the breastworks, and had advanced nearly a mile without seeing any regulars) and they instantly wheeled their horses and started back up the hill in great confusion. Graham's battery continued to play upon them, and Dearing's men crossed the ravine and ascended the opposite hill in gallant style, their carbines keeping up a regular and most musical fusilade upon Kautz and Speare, and their rapidly retreating followers. Upon reaching the top of the opposite hill, the enemy hoped to make a stand, as here another column, which they had sent on to the city for the purpose of entering by the Blandford Church road, hove in sight. But this column had also started on a retrograde movement, for to their surprise too, they had encountered Sturdivant's battery, which had gone out by another road, and the two columns met and continued their retreat at a speed not at all slackened by the Confederate shell and balls which were falling thick and fast among them. In Jackson's field, a mile or so from the Blandford Church, we captured a handsome cannon and six horses, which the enemy were compelled to abandon in their flight. Our forces pursued them for a few miles, killing and wounding many and taking some prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon late our pickets extended for several miles out on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but no signs of the enemy could be seen, and it is supposed they have retreated to the river. This is only supposition, however, and the vandals will bear constant and vigilant watching.

Gen. Kautz was in command of this force, and prisoners taken variously estimate it at from three to five thousand. None put the number at less than three thousand, and some say that it was even more than five thousand. There is no doubt but that it was intended to capture this city, and all the circumstances are strongly corroborative of this view.—Thanks to a kind Providence, who has nerved the hearts and strengthened the hands of our brave men, we have been again preserved.

The enemy crept up behind the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, ascended to the roof, and, knocking off the shingles, were enabled not only to obtain an excellent view and ascertain the number of our forces, but through the openings thus made fired upon and killed many of our men behind the breastworks.

The residence of Timothy Rives, Esq., fell into the possession of the invaders, after our forces retreated, and the scoundrels not only ransacked and robbed it of all its valuable contents, but then applied the torch and burnt it to the ground. They also carried Mr. Rives off a prisoner.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, which, with great care, we have obtained, and which we believe to be correct:

KILLED.

Prof. Stanbly, Professor of French in the Petersburg Female College, formerly of Randolph Macon.

Lieut Wales Hurt, aged 18, a son of the late Branch T. Hurt, and a gallant youth.

John E. Friend, eldest son of our late Postmaster, Wm. N. Friend, Esq. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

Wm. C. Bannister, for many years an accountant in the Exchange Bank, and one of our best citizens. He leaves a large family.

Geo. B. Jones, a prominent druggist, of Petersburg, and a most excellent man.

John Crowder, of this city, a noble youth.

George E Conway, of Prince George.

Wm. Stanley, of Prince George, a youth. He was killed by a bayonet thrust through the breast, and his head was severely mutilated with the butt of a musket.

L. P. Byrne, of Sturdivant's Battery, from Albemarle.

WOUNDED.

Henry A. Blanks, of this city, seriously in body and arm.

Dr. Wm. Bellingham, of Petersburg, a prominent dentist, severely in side.

Wm. Howard, a clerk at the bookstore of Richard Richie.

Wm. A. Binnsley, of this city, struck in three places, severely.

Robt A. Martin, of the firm of Martin, Tannahill & Co., shot in the arm.

Wm. T. McCandlish, merchant of this city, shot in the hand and prisoner.

Rich'd A. Harrison, of this city, shot through the hand.

Sam'l Hall, hat merchant of Petersburg, shot in the thigh, severely.

W. H. Harden, merchant of Petersburg, in the leg below the knee—since amputated.

Lt. Geo. V. Scott, of this city, severely in face and leg.

N. T. Page, of this city, in the hand.

Adj't G. G. Johnson, shot in the bowels—feared mortally wounded.

Joseph Cooper, son of Joseph H. Cooper, Esq., of this city, wounded and a prisoner.

A. C. Harrison, of this city, slightly in the arm.

Richard M. Cary, formerly of Hampton, but now of Petersburg, in the thighs in two places—not mortal.

C. L. Bartlett, Professor of Music, in three places, severely.

A. S. Shaler, of Petersburg, in leg, slightly.

N. Pritchard, of this city, slightly.

Wm. F. Johnson, of Albemarle, (Sturdivant's battery) through the head—supposed mortally.

Wm. Griffith, of Prince George, wounded in both thighs.

Jas. Kane, of Prince George, in the leg.

CAPTURED.

Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Chaplain Washington New Orleans Artillery.

Prof. Carr, of the Petersburg Female College.

James Boisman, merchant of this city.

James Kerr, of Petersburg.

Timothy Rives, of Prince George.

Sam'l Jones, of Prince George.

BEYOND RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of Friday represent all as quiet on the lines of Lee and Grant. Of the movements of Sheridan's raiders the *Dispatch* says:

Since the above was written we have learned something more of the movements of Sheridan's raiders.—After leaving Chesterfield Station they proceeded on to Athens, in Caroline county, three miles from Milford; then taking a westerly direction, were heard from at 2 o'clock yesterday at Childsburg, six miles from Beaver Dam, evidently making for the Central Railroad. What their purpose was in taking this circuitous route is not known. It is to be hoped that proper measures have been adopted to obstruct their progress. Our cavalry have now a fine opportunity to distinguish themselves by putting a final check upon this bold raiding party of Sheridan's. They have already done mischief enough, and should not be permitted to roam about at will, plundering and destroying property and cutting off our communications with the interior.

LATER.

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG.

We have additional particulars of the attack on Petersburg by the papers of Saturday. Rev. Mr. Hall, who was taken prisoner by the enemy, has escaped and returned to Petersburg. The *Express* says:

Mr. Hall states that the enemy captured about 30 prisoners—nearly or quite all of whom are members of the militia force, and residents of this town. He recollects the following only:

A M Kelley, Esq., member of the Virginia Legislature from this city:

Rev John A Jefferson, J H Lahmeyer, John McIlwaine and John E Smith, all of Petersburg.

Thos D Davidson, of the Davidson Female College.

Wm T Davis, of the Southern Female College.

Jas Kerr, who is slightly wounded in the [illegible].

John Davidson, leather merchant.

Captain J E Wolf of this city.

Peyton Alfriend, saddle and harness manufacturer.

John B Stevens, City Chamberlain.

Wm T McCandlish, who is slightly wounded.—Richard McCandlish.

Timothy Rives, Esq., and Thos H Daniel, of Prince George.

Mr. Chalkley, of the firm of Cooke & Chalkley.

The following are missing and supposed to have been captured:

E A Brodnax, Mr Kinsman and Jos Pettigrew.

We learn from Mr. Hall that the enemy lost two pieces of cannon instead of one. We captured one and the other became disabled so that they were compelled to abandon it. The Adjutant General of Kautz was terribly excited about the loss of this last piece, and fumed and fretted at a great rate. Kautz was greatly disappointed at the result of the expedition, and seemed deeply mortified that he should have been defeated by militia.

We captured eleven horses from the enemy and killed thirteen, which were found after they retreated.

Several of the wounded militia had died and the condition of others was critical.

THE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY.

At the recent fight in the Valley our loss in killed and wounded is put down at from 500 to 700, while the Yankees claim 700 prisoners, including over 50 commissioned officers. The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

We have received some further intelligence from the Valley. Crook and Averill joined Hunter on Wednesday at Staunton, at which time a portion of their forces were on the Greenville and Middlebrook road. On the same day, at 3 o'clock P M., five hundred cavalry made a demonstration on Waynesboro, on the Greenville and Staunton road, and were repulsed by Gen. Imboden. The enemy retreated to Staunton, burning the Fishersville Depot on the route.

Pope, with a force of 4000, was reported moving down the Valley to reinforce Hunter. The enemy have no supplies but subsist off the country. They were doubtless aware of the richness of the region into which they have penetrated, and will strip the inhabitants of everything they possess.

A dispatch from Mountain Top says our troops are in fine spirits, and anxious to measure strength with the enemy. The Yankee cavalry made another advance on Thursday, but were easily repulsed by Imboden's infantry.

GEORGIA.

We have but little from the Georgia front. We get the following from the Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 9th:

ATLANTA, June 8, 12 M.—No change in affairs. Our lines across the railroad are four miles above Marietta. Sherman's headquarters reported by prisoners to be at Acworth. Indications of a battle, provided Sherman comes up. Twenty-seven prisoners reached here an hour ago.

The President's Salary.

Some little excitement is getting up in Congress on the proposition to raise Mr. Davis' salary. One member wants it paid in gold or silver; another wants him to have fifty thousand in Confederate currency, and so on. We enjoy the following remarks relative to these several propositions from the *Examiner*:

"The Constitution [abridgment of] Rights, fiddle and fiddler [illegible] to the Presidential mansion and President Smith has blossomed in the Senate to magnificent flower. One of the walking sentries on the person of Senator which illustrates that body—it is not here intended to indicate Mr. Sparrow—has made a discovery equal to that of Columbus when he broke his egg. True, the Constitution declares that, when the compensation of the President is once fixed by a law, it shall not be increased during his term. But does this law, giving forage for horses, increase the President's compensation? The law declares he shall have his house and receive twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. But what sort of dollars? Clearly gold or silver dollars. Now he is getting Confederate dollars. Then he is not receiving his salary—and the bill is no increase of the legal compensation which he has a right to demand.

Here is the discovery of a Confederate Senator.—This is the way a Confederate Senator talks. He is one of the Senators who made Confederate dollars—the President signed the law which created them.—But they discover that they are not dollars at all—and they have a right to demand gold and silver. If they choose to waive that right, they must at least be paid an equivalent—they must be paid in the things gold and silver buy—as much light, fuel, forage &c., as they want.

This is an important discovery. It is applicable to several other payments besides those due to the President. First of all it is valuable to the aged tiller of the soil, or the widow with her boys under sixteen, from whom the fuel is taken—whose forage is impressed to supply the President's stables. Do they get the lawful price in gold and silver, or their equivalents? No! They do not get it even in the notes which Confederate Senators and Presidents disdain. They get only as many notes as commissioners choose to give—and their forage is impressed! The son of the widow, above the age of sixteen, has an equal right to demand his eleven dollars in gold and silver. Does he get it? Is he ever going to get it in that form? If he demanded gold and silver, or an equivalent to the difference between them and Confederate notes, in gas, coal and forage, would he get it—now or at any future time? All those clerks and laborers and teamsters, who toil for the army, have they a right to demand their pay in gold or silver, or "equivalents." Have they not as good right as the President and Confederate Senators? Have they not as good a chance of getting it?

They will never get it. They have no right to it—and they will never ask it. No jury would give it if they did. But of all those persons the President and his Senators have the least plausible show of right.—The Constitution leaves the determination of the President's "compensation" to Congress, but once determined, declares it shall not be increased. Congress fixed by a law the compensation of this President as twenty-five thousand dollars and a house. But his Senator says the dollars referred to by the law were silver dollars. We answer, simply, that the thing it not so. That law was passed in March, 1862. Nearly a year before that Congress and President had created a currency and imposed it in the whole land. All its payments during that year had been made in Confederate currency. Gold and silver have never been employed by the Confederacy. The currency was already depreciated. All the votes of money by Congress, appropriating money, have been founded on the fact that the payment would be made in Confederate currency. The appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum to compensate the President was no exception, but the contrary. It was to be paid, and it was paid, from the first day, in that currency and in nothing else. The compensation was determined in that currency and cannot be changed without a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution peculiarly shameless and partial.

Nevertheless, the "joint resolution" went into the "Judiciary Committee," and this came out in the place of it:

"Mr. Semmes, from the same, reported the following bill, which was read and placed on the calendar:

"That the salary of the President of the Confederate States shall, from and after the passage of this act, be commuted during the war to fifty thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in Confederate Treasury notes: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to deprive the President of the legal right to exact, in lieu of the commutation aforesaid, payment of his salary of twenty-five thousand dollars now allowed by law *in constitutional currency*."

What's a "constitutional currency?" Is Confederate currency an "unconstitutional currency?" Is it all bosh—a sham—an unlawful pretence with which the Confederacy pays its debts? What pretty words are there to be heard in the Confederate Senate?—What an encouragement for those toiling, bleeding millions! Did we indeed do wrong to fix attention on so small a matter? Now, what man can read that resolution without boiling with indignation! What gross greediness—what unblushing selfishness—what an utter want of delicacy, and of every patriotic sentiment is here. An official decrial of our currency, in such a place, at such a time.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Session of this venerable Institution closed on the 26th ultimo. The number of scholars was very large, and the continued depreciation of the currency rendered it frequently almost impossible to provide for the future; but the energetic Principal surmounted all difficulties, and we are glad to state that the Board of Trustees have determined to open the new session in August next. The following States were represented during the past year, as follows:

North Carolina 125; Tennessee 29; Virginia 26; Mississippi 23; Georgia 21; Alabama 18; South Carolina 15; Florida 10; Texas 3; Louisiana 1; Arkansas 1; Salem, N. C., 48.—320.

The Musical Entertainment, on the evening of the 26th ult., displayed the usual good taste in arrangement. The music was excellent, and the recitations and dialogues both amusing and instructive, keeping a large audience in good humored attention for over two hours. The Chapel was charmingly decorated with flowers.—*Salem Press.*

We publish to-day the excellent speech of E. J. Warren, Esq., Senator from Beaufort, on the resolutions protesting against the suspension of *habeas corpus*, of which resolutions he was the author. Mr. Warren is a Conservative "after the straitest sect."

The crops in Alabama, says an Exchange, are remarkably fine and harvesting in many parts has commenced. Wheat is very full and compact. As there is a much larger breadth of land planted this year than last, the yield will be large. Corn, although backward, is promising, and the hog crop will be much larger than last year.

THE COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There not having been a quorum present at the time appointed, at Williamsboro', an adjournment of the Council was resolved upon, to meet in Raleigh the fourth Wednesday of June, instant.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The *Herald* of the 9th has been received.

Lincoln and Andy Johnston were nominated by the Baltimore Convention on the 8th inst. The *Herald* thinks the ticket will have a hard road to travel. The eleventh resolution of the Platform declared for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

A victory is claimed for Hunter in the Valley, but the information is gathered exclusively from Southern sources.

Morgan captured Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 8th and destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Kentucky Central R. R. between Cynthiana and Paris, captured the passenger train and occupied Paris and destroyed important trestle work at that place. His forces are estimated at 2,500.

The *Herald* pitches into the *Times* of Tuesday for publishing an account of the battle of the 3rd between Lee and Grant. The *Times* claimed that it was the most important battle of the war and confesses that Grant was badly beaten, and that the rebels were undoubtedly successful. The *Herald* says it was published solely to defeat Grant for the Presidency, and that it succeeded.

Gold closed on the 6th at 194¼.

A telegram from Sherman, from Acworth Pass, 7th, 6 p. m., says he has been to Altoona Pass and finds it admirable for his purposes. It is the gate through the last or most eastern port of the Alleghanies. He says the enemy is not in his immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Grant, of June 7th, 5 p. m., says: All has been quiet to-day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 11.—No definite information of Sheridan's whereabouts has been received. He is reported moving in the direction of Columbia, Fluvanna County. The enemy in the Valley are said to be moving towards Lexington. It is reported that Gillmore is sending troops to the South side of the Appomatox preparatory to another attack on Petersburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 11.—It is currently reported here that Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated in Baltimore on the 8th.

Gold 197.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 11.—Accounts from the front represent Grant busy digging parallels. Some skirmishing yesterday and to-day, but it has amounted to nothing. The lines in some places are not over two hundred yards apart.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 12.—The report that Sheridan was moving towards the canal is not confirmed. On the contrary, it is asserted that Hampton's cavalry attacked the raiders last evening near Louisa C. H. and captured a battery and a large number of prisoners. No official information of the engagement has been received, but the report is credited.

Another party of raiders from the Valley struck the Orange and Alexandria Railroad yesterday near Arrington, Nelson county. The enemy have doubtless occupied Lexington and are apparently aiming for Lynchburg.

From Lee's Army.

STORRS' FARM, June 11.—No change in the relative position of the two armies, save an occasional discharge of artillery and active sharpshooting on the part of the enemy. Scouts report Grant to be tearing up the York river railroad. Grant is very heavily fortified in our front and his lines in some places are in forty yards of ours.

From Georgia.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR MARIETTA, 7 A. M. June 11.—John Morral Morton, a Yankee spy, was captured in Confederate uniform yesterday in the vicinity of Rome. From Kenesaw mountain, several hundred of the enemy's wagons can be seen parked near Big Shanty.

Prisoners report Blair's 17th Corps joined Sherman on the 9th instant. All quiet during last night up to the time of writing.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, June 11.—Both Houses have passed a joint resolution extending the session until Thursday next, by which time all the important business now pending will have been disposed of.

The TAX bill was referred to a Committee of conference to-day. No final action taken.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st 1864.

STRAW IS URGENTLY REQUIRED TO MAKE bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation. W. E. PEIRCE,
June 3-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

CAIN MILLS! CAIN MILLS!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORders for Cain Mills, vertical or horrisontal, single or double geared. Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing, at the North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 4-6t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 d1m

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.
For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.